

## APPENDIX III

### INDUSTRIES IN EASTERN SIBERIA

*(Only the most important sites of each industry are mentioned)*

#### COAL

The most important coal deposits being worked so far are at Minusinsk-Chernogorsk; on the right bank of the Yenisei between Angara and Stony Tunguska; at Norilsk on the lower Yenisei; at Cheremkhovo (northwest of Irkutsk); on Goose Lake (between Ulan-Ude and Kiakhta); at Chernovsk (near Chita); at Nerchinsk; in the river system of the Bureya; at Suchan (northeast of Vladivostok); at Onda below Komsomolsk; in the Kolyma Basin; and at the northern end of Sakhalin. Some of these deposits, especially those on the right bank of the Yenisei, are among the richest in the world, with reserves amounting to tens of billions of tons. The annual production was rising steadily before the war. In 1941 new mines were to be opened throughout the USSR, but chiefly in Eastern Siberia, with a potential total annual production of 27 million tons of coal. Eastern Siberia also possesses peat deposits.

#### IRON

In Eastern Siberia large iron deposits are usually to be found conveniently near the large coal deposits, for example, at Minusinsk; in the Angara and Ilim basins; on the island of Olkhon in Lake Baikal; at Petrovsk (southeast of Ulan-Ude); at Bukachinsk (north of Nerchinsk); in the Lesser Khingan (Jewish Republic); at Onda below Komsomolsk; and—in rather poor quality—at Olga and Station Ussuri (southern Primorsk Krai). Consequently, the most important smelting works are situated in the Cheremkhovo/Ilimsk area; at Petrovsk; in the Bureya/Lesser Khingan area; and in Komsomolsk. 75 per cent of the furnaces provided for by the Third Five Year Plan were to be erected in the Soviet Far East.

#### ELECTRICITY

The largest of the electric power plants now in operation and using coal are in Krasnoyarsk, Cheremkhovo, Nerchinsk, Khabarovsk, Komsomolsk, Suchan, Vladivostok, Verkhne-Kolymsk, Petropavlovsk, Alexandrovsk, Okha.

Five sixths of the USSR's total reserves in water power are located in Siberia and Central Asia, the majority in Eastern Siberia. The Angara River, for instance, could supply ten times as much power as the Dnieprostroi. As far as is known, however, all water power plants are still at the stage of construction. The largest of these are on the Yenisei (fifteen kilometers from Krasnoyarsk) and on the Angara (one at its mouth on Lake Baikal and one at Bratsk, where the BAM crosses the Angara); others are being constructed on the rivers Yana, Indigirka, Kolyma, and Amur.

#### NONFERROUS METALS

The following nonferrous metals are found in large quantities, usually in so many different areas that we can only name the most important of these: copper (Norilsk); platinum (Kolyma); nickel (Norilsk); tin (Chita Oblast); tungsten and molybdenum (Tsakir in the Buryat-Mongol ASSR, Ulan-Ude, Nerchinsk); mercury; bismuth; lead;

zinc; and silver. Particularly rich in nonferrous metals are the regions of Mangut, on the border between Chita Oblast and Outer Mongolia, and Tetyukhe, on the coast of Primorsk Krai. Hence the four most important nonferrous metal industries are to be found today in Tsakir, Mangut, Nerchinsk, and Tetyukhe.

#### GOLD AND VARIOUS DEPOSITS

The largest gold industries are in the areas of Norilsk, Yeniseisk, Abakan, Bodaibo, Krasny Yar (east of Kiakhta), Barguzin (on the eastern shore of Lake Baikal), Nerchinsk, Vilyuisk, the system of the Aldan River (the richest gold area of the USSR), the Djugdjur Mountains (along the western shore of the Sea of Okhotsk), Magadan, Okhotsk, Ayan, Nikolayevsk, Seledjinsk, Arkhara (east of Blagoveshchensk), and the system of the Bureya River.

Among other important minerals mined in Eastern Siberia we mention: graphite (at Kureika, east of Igarka, and near Lake Khubsugu); mica (around Lake Baikal, which area provides 90 per cent of the total mica production of the USSR); feldspar; bauxite; asbestos.

#### CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

The following places have important chemical works; Krasnoyarsk (oxygen, cellulose); Igarka (cellulose, alcohol, plastics); Cheremkhovo (chemical products from coal and wood); Ussolye (chemical products from rock salt); Ulan-Ude (sulphates); Slyudyanka (mica products); Nordvik; Nerchinsk; Suchan; Tetyukhe.

#### MACHINERY, ETC.

Below are listed those towns which possess noteworthy industries.

Krasnoyarsk: general machinery, mining machinery, rolling stock, machines for heavy industry, armament works, river-shipbuilding works.

Irkutsk: gold-mining machinery, mica-mining machinery, armament works, insulators.

Ulan-Ude: locomotives, rolling stock, tanks, airplane motors, aircraft.

Chita: general machinery, locomotive repair shops.

Sryetensk: river-shipbuilding works.

Yakutsk: river-shipbuilding works.

Blagoveshchensk: river-shipbuilding works, tankers, agricultural machines (at present tanks).

Khabarovsk: river-shipbuilding works, automobile repair shops, agricultural machinery, locomotives, rolling stock, motor trucks, airplane parts and accessories.

Komsomolsk: river-shipbuilding works, general machinery, railway workshops. In Komsomolsk alone there are 27 armament plants erected between 1932 and 1939.

Nikolayevsk, De Castries Bay, Magadan, Petropavlovsk, Klyuchevsk, Vladivostok: ship-repairing works.